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**RICHMOND, VA.**

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62/59  
ALLISON & ADDISON'S

HAND BOOK OF THE GARDEN,

SEED CATALOGUE,

AND

ALMANAC

FOR

1868.

PUBLISHED BY

**ALLISON & ADDISON,**  
**SEEDSMEN**

AND DEALERS IN

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS & GUANO,**

1320 Cary Street, between 13th and 14th,

RICHMOND, VA.

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## PREFACE.

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Thanking our friends and patrons for their very liberal support last season, we beg leave to present our second annual "Hand Book and Seed Catalogue."

We have spared no pains or expense to secure for the present season such seeds as will maintain and extend the high reputation attained by our "WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS" last year. Our importations have been directly from the same reliable sources, and our American grown seeds have been grown for us with all possible care, under the most favorable conditions of soil and climate, by persons who have made seed growing a life-long business. Thus our present stock is fully equal in all respects to any ever offered in this city or elsewhere.

Our remarks on varieties, and directions for cultivation, are based on actual experience in the neighborhood of this city, and having been carefully revised for this edition may be relied on by those requiring information on these points.

In order to make this edition more essentially a "Hand Book," and to keep it more constantly before our friends, we have, at considerable expense, embodied in it "Richardson's Calculations for the Virginia and North Carolina Almanac," which we trust will be acceptable to our patrons.

Very respectfully,

ALLISON & ADDISON, Seedsmen, &c.

JAMES W. ALLISON,

Formerly Palmer & Allison, Richmond, Va.

E. B. ADDISON, JR.,

Formerly Addison, Wallace & Co., Alexandria, Va.

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## OUR ADVERTISEMENTS.

We bespeak favorable attention to the advertisements in this edition. They are from well known houses, of established reputation, who are *able and willing* to do all they propose. No others would be admitted.

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GOODE, PRINTER, 824 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.

SB115  
A44

R.

## THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

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As a general thing our Farmers and Planters pay too little attention to their gardens. In the good old times which are gone, they were turned over to the "house gang"—sometimes with, and sometimes without an initial ploughing, and their own time and attention given entirely to pushing the "main chance"—the money crop.

The labor and expense of having a first-rate garden, stocked with a variety and succession of palatable and health promoting vegetables, are so small when compared with the enjoyment received, that no one who has ever possessed such a garden could be induced to forego it.

Simple as the management of the kitchen garden seems, it requires a little skill and attention to raise choice vegetables, and for the assistance of those not already familiar with the subject, we offer a few hints, referring those desiring more full and comprehensive instruction to "Bridgeman's Young Gardener's Assistant," which may be had at our store.

**SOIL AND PREPARATION.**—When a choice can be had, a sandy loam is to be preferred to all other soils; it should be nearly level, with a full exposure to the south and east, and be protected on the north and west by buildings, or a hedge or fence. Where the garden is already formed, or where no choice is to be had, we recommend the gardener to make the most of what he has, by adding clay to his soil if sandy, to enable it to retain moisture and manure, and sand to his too tenacious clay, to prevent its baking and make it lighter, warmer and earlier. Much can also be done to protect exposed gardens, by planting a hedge of evergreens along its north and west boundaries. While these improvements are laborious and expensive, when once done they are done forever—the improvement is *permanent*, and nothing can pay better. The drainage must be perfect; if the subsoil is open and porous, nothing farther will be necessary than to provide an escape for the surface water; but if of tenacious clay, thorough drainage by tiles or blind ditches will be necessary to secure satisfactory results. The soil must be *rich*, either naturally or made so by cultivation, and the application of enriching material, otherwise it is time and labor lost to attempt to raise

vegetables: if not already deep, it must be made so by deep working and subsoiling, taking care not to turn up too much of the poor subsoil at one time, but to bring it up gradually, and preserve the fertility by plentiful applications of manure. A deep soil will, in a dry season, keep up a supply of moisture by capillary attraction from the subsoil; and in a wet one, will permit the superfluous moisture to pass off. There is always more benefit derived from dew when the soil is deep and the surface kept stirred.

MANURE.—Well rotted stable manure is the best fertilizer for the garden. This furnishes vegetable matter which lightens the land by decomposition and makes it friable and easily worked. It should be applied in as large quantities as can be dug or ploughed in. We have *heard* of gardens having too much manure, but have never *seen* any bad effects from the application of too much *rotten* manure. On the contrary quite the reverse. For contingencies and special purposes we have found Guano, Bone Flour and Poudrette, answer a most excellent purpose, used in *addition* to the manure, not as a substitute. Peruvian Guano should be used with great caution, and only in moist weather or in a liquid form, well diluted. We have found Soluble Pacific Guano particularly adapted to gardening purposes, and have used it on potatoes, cabbage, oats, turnips, corn, etc., with astonishing results. It gives the plants an early and vigorous start and acts well in either wet or dry seasons. Poudrette may be used to advantage in the hill or drill, in early spring when the weather is often such as to retard growth. The success of a crop often depends on its being forced rapidly forward.

PLANTING AND CULTIVATION.—We do not recommend *very* early planting. Many persons in their desire to have early vegetables commence prematurely. There can be no *thrifty growth* until the soil is *warm and dry* and the weather propitious and *settled*. Vegetables are always better and more tender when their growth is uninterrupted—there should be continuous growth from the time they start until they mature. This is *one* of the secrets of gardening. Some persons regulate the sowing of seeds by the changes of the moon—we have always found the moon *right* when the ground was rich and well pulverized and the weather suitable. All seed should be sown in hills or drills and not broadcast—they can be cultivated more easily and thoroughly and are more under the gardener's control. As a general thing, plant level—not on ridges. Do not cover your seeds too deep—from half to one inch is sufficient for most seeds—more fail from planting too deep than too shallow. Wage



a continuous and exterminating warfare against weeds—let none go to seed in your garden, they do not *pay*. Keep the soil loose and open by continual stirring—particularly during drought—by so doing, millions of weeds just germinating, are destroyed before they take root, and greater benefit is derived from the deposit of dew.

A ROTATION OF CROPS is as necessary in the garden as on the farm. To facilitate this, a garden should be laid off in four or six squares, of uniform size. The generally accepted ideas on the subject are embodied in the following rules :

Fibrous rooted plants should be alternated with tap, or tuberous rooted, and *vice versa*.

Plants which produce luxuriant tops, so as to shade the land, should be succeeded by such as yield small tops or narrow leaves.

Plants which, during growth, require the earth to be stirred, should precede such as do not admit of such culture.

INSECTS.—Various remedies, such as the application of soot, plaster, ashes, lime, tobacco dust, etc., are recommended to prevent the depredations of the cabbage or turnip fly, the striped melon bug, and other insects which prey on vegetation. They are all good, and in a small way can be applied profitably. For the cabbage and turnip fly we have found an occasional dressing of Guano, early in the morning before the dew is off, a very efficient remedy, and very beneficial to the growth of the crop. For cabbage plants, when in the plant bed, we have used kerosene oil—say one gill *stirred* into two gallons of water and applied through the rose of a watering pot—with the best results. For the melon bug, which is so destructive to melon, cantelope, cucumber and cimblin vines, we use *gas tar*. Dip pieces of paper in it and place them on the hills, placing a clod or stone on the paper to keep it from blowing away. The bugs leave very soon and don't return while the odor of the tar remains.

HOT BEDS.—No garden is complete without a hot bed—it is necessary in order to have early vegetables, particularly for tomatoes, egg plants and cabbage. It can be made by any handy man at small cost. Make a frame of good sound boards, six feet wide and from six to eighteen feet long, according to the supply of early vegetables required, one side should be from six to ten inches higher than the other, the lowest not less than ten inches high—it should be subdivided by cross bars and each division covered by a glazed sash. The sides and ends should be fastened together by hooks and staples, so as to admit of being taken apart and stored away when not in use. Dig a hole or pit eighteen inches or two feet deep, and as

long and wide as the frame, in some dry place sheltered from the north and west, and not near enough to any building to attract rats. In the bottom of this put two or three layers of cornstalks for drainage, and fill up with stable manure, tramped in evenly and firmly. The manure is prepared before hand, by being mixed with leaves or straw, and piled up under cover to heat—forking it over occasionally that it may heat uniformly throughout. Place the frame over the pits, with the highest side or back towards the north or north-west, and bank the earth up around it; then put in six or eight inches of rich, finely pulverized soil; put the sash on and allow the bed to stand a few days, letting the rank steam pass off by slightly raising the sash; then stir the warm soil thoroughly, to destroy the weeds which have germinated, and sow your seeds either broadcast or in drills; cover lightly with soil, and pat down nicely with your hands or back of spade. Mats or shutters should be provided with which to cover the sash during very cold weather. Sow seeds in hot bed from 1st to 15th February.

**IMPLEMENTS.**—For working the garden, the most important tools are spade, fork, hoes, rakes, shovel, garden line, trowel, hoe-fork, watering-pot and wheelbarrow—all of which may be found at our warehouse.

The following table will be useful in showing the number of plants or trees required to plant an acre of ground at the given distances:

Dist. apart.	No. of Plants.	Dist. apart.	No. of Plants.
1 foot.....	43,560	10 feet.....	435
1½ ".....	19,360	12 ".....	302
2 ".....	10,890	18 ".....	184
2½ ".....	6,969	20 ".....	108
3 ".....	4,840	24 ".....	75
4 ".....	2,722	30 ".....	48
6 ".....	1,210	35 ".....	35
8 ".....	680	40 ".....	27

#### **Duration of Germinating Power of Seeds.**

If carefully preserved, and not exposed to excess of heat, air or dampness—Parsnip, Rhubarb and other light, scale-like seeds, are good only one year.

Beans and Peas, Capsicum, Carrot, Cress, Leek, Nasturtium, Okra, Onion, Salsify and small herb seeds, may be kept two years.

Artichoke, Asparagus, Egg Plant, Endive, Lettuce, Mustard, Parsley and Spinach, are good three years.

Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Kale, Radish and Turnip, four years.

Beet, Cucumber, Melon, Pumpkin and Cimblin, five to seven years.

It is not prudent to risk planting seed, of the soundness of which there is a doubt. Better test a few in advance of planting.

# SEEDS BY MAIL!!!

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We ask particular attention to this method of procuring seeds. We forwarded hundreds of dollars worth last season, and no single instance has come to our knowledge in which the money was lost, or the seeds failed to reach their destination.

## SEEDS BY MAIL.

Under the present postal law, Seeds, etc., can be mailed in packages not exceeding four pounds in weight. This affords great facilities to persons residing in the country for procuring fresh and reliable seeds. It amounts to having

## A SEED STORE AT EVERY POST-OFFICE!

In order that our patrons may receive the benefit of this law, we will mail, to any address, all seeds ordered by the paper, ounce or pound, (except beans, peas and corn,) *at the regular retail prices, free of postage*, when the order amounts to one dollar or upwards. For beans, peas and corn, fifteen cents per quart additional must be sent.

 All orders for seeds, by mail, must be accompanied by the money.

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In sending orders, much delay and disappointment will be avoided by observing the following

### DIRECTIONS:

1. Write you name *distinctly*, and give Post-office, County and State.
2. Write your orders plainly, in a list separate from the body of the letter.
3. Give explicit directions for marking and shipping.
4. Notify us promptly of any errors, as we are always ready to correct mistakes, and desire to give entire satisfaction.
5. For information about mailing seeds, see above.

Thankful for the patronage extended to us last season, we ask a continuance of the same, promising to spare no pains or exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor us, both as to quality and price.

## ON THE FAILURE OF SEEDS.

The want of knowledge as to *when* and *how* to plant seed is too often the cause of undeserved censure upon the seedsman. In nine cases out of ten, the cause of failure is not in the seed, but in the *time* and *manner* of planting.

When the farmer or gardener purchases his seeds he usually gets all he wants for the season. They are carried home and the interesting operation of sowing is begun. First in a hot-bed, if he has one, often as early as the middle of January, and in go, at the same date and under the same sash, his cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, egg-plant, pepper and tomato seeds. Yet, even in the waning heat of the early hot-bed, when the thermometer would possibly not indicate more than 50 degrees, he finds in a week or so his cabbage, lettuce and cauliflower "coming through" nicely, but as yet no egg-plants, peppers or tomatoes. He impatiently waits another week—makes an examination and discovers that instead of his tomatoes and egg-plants beginning to vegetate, they are beginning to rot. It is now plain to him that he has been cheated, he has been sold old seed, and if he does nothing worse, he forever after looks upon the seedsman he has patronized as a venal wretch, destitute of principle and honesty. But he must have tomatoes, peppers and egg-plants, and he buys again from another seedsman, warranted honest. He renews his hot-bed, it is now a month later, and a warmer sun with milder nights gives him the proper temperature in his hot-bed—70 or 80 degrees—and his eyes are at last gladdened by the sprouting of the troublesome seeds. A few warm days come in March, inviting him to begin to "make garden" outside. He still has the balance of his original lot of seeds, but as he is entirely befogged as to the cause of his failure in the first hot-bed, he begins his open ground operations with little or no confidence in his seeds—but as he has them, they may as well be tried—and again he sows on the same day his peas and lima beans, radishes and pumpkins, onions and sweet corn. Hardy and tender go in together. The result must of necessity be the same as it was in the hot-bed, the hardy seeds only vegetate, and the tender rot of course. This time he is not surprised, for he is already convinced that seedsman No. 1 is a rascal, and only wonders how any of his seed grew at all—so he

again orders from seedsman No. 2 the varieties that have failed. Here circumstances continue to favor the latter, for by this time the season has advanced, the temperature increased and the seeds duly vegetate. Every farmer knows that he may sow oats in March, but that if he plants his corn or pumpkins at the same time they will perish; but he may not know that what is true of farm crops is equally true of those of the garden.

The temperature best fitted for the germination of seeds of the leading kinds, will be best understood by the tabular form given below:

Seeds that may be sown in the open ground, from 1st March to 1st April—thermometer in the shade averaging 45 degrees.


Beet,	Carrot,	Cress,	Celery,	Cabbage,
Endive,	Kale,	Lettuce,	Parsley,	Onions,
Radish,	Turnip,	Spinach,	Parsnip,	Peas.


Seeds that may be sown in the open ground, from 1st April to 1st May—thermometer in the shade averaging 60 degrees.

Snap Beans,	Lima Beans,	Sweet Corn,	Cantelope,
Cimblin,	Cucumber,	Watermelon,	Nasturtium,
Okra,	Pumpkin,	Tomato.—	<i>Gardening for Profit.</i>

### Select List of Seeds for a Garden of Half an Acre.

2 qts. SNAP BEANS, of sorts.	1 oz. MELONS.
1 qt. LARGE LIMA BEANS.	2 ozs. OKRA.
4 ozs. BEETS, early and late.	2 " ONION, of sorts.
2 " CABBAGE, " "	2 qts. ONION SETS.
2 " CARROTS, of sorts.	1 paper PARSLEY.
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. CELERY.	1 oz. PARSNIP.
9 ears CORN, of sorts.	5 qts. PEAS, of sorts.
1 oz. CIMBLINS, of sorts.	4 ozs. RADISH, of sorts.
$\frac{1}{2}$ " CUCUMBER, early and late.	1 oz. SALSIFY.
1 " CANTELOPE.	3 ozs. SPINACH.
$\frac{1}{4}$ " EGG PLANT.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. TOMATO.
1 " KALE.	2 ozs. TURNIPS.
$\frac{1}{2}$ " LEEK.	4 papers POT and SWEET HERBS.
1 " LETTUCE, of sorts.	


 This assortment for ten dollars; double these quantities, twenty dollars.

 Seeds to the same value substituted in place of any of these at request of the purchaser.

## DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

## Allison &amp; Addison's Warranted Garden Seeds.

 The smaller seeds are put up in papers of ten cents each for the convenience of those who want less than an ounce; Peas, Beans and Corn in pint and quart papers.

**ARTICHOKE.**

LARGE GREEN GLOBE, Price per oz. 60 cts.

This is not a popular vegetable in this country, and is but little cultivated. Plant the seed from middle to last of March, in drills one foot apart; cover with fine earth half an inch; when one year old transplant in rows five feet apart, and two feet from plant to plant; protect in winter by raising around them six inches of earth, and cover all with litter or leaves; manure and work annually between the rows.

**ASPARAGUS.**

LARGE GREEN, OR GIANT, per oz. 10 cts.

Roots, \$2 per 100.

Sow the seed in the fall as soon as ripe, or in March, in drills eighteen inches apart and one inch deep; when two years old, transplant into trenches eighteen inches wide, twelve inches deep, and three and a half feet apart; spade three inches rotten manure into the bottoms of trenches, and set plants eighteen inches apart along centre of each trench, spreading the roots out carefully, and cover with a few inches of rich earth and four inches of manure. As growth progresses, gradually fill in the earth until the trenches are half filled, and at the close of the first season's growth, clear off the tops and give a heavy dressing of manure. Early the next spring

fork in the manure, and during the second season finish filling the trenches, clearing off and manuring in the fall. The next spring, after forking in the manure, raise ridges over each trench ten or twelve inches high, and if the shoots come up strong and vigorous, they may be cut *very sparingly*, digging down the ridge where the bud comes through and cutting carefully near the crown of the plant, filling the hole and leaving the ridge as before. In the fall clear off the tops, level the ridges and manure well. The next year proceed as before, digging in manure, raising ridges, &c.—the beds will be in good bearing and will yield plentifully, and will continue to improve for years. Apply a dressing of salt annually.

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### BEANS—BUSH, or SNAPS.

EARLY MOHAWK, per qt.,	40 cts.	EARLY CHINA RED EYE, 35 cts.
EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS, 35	"	REFUGEE, or 1000 to 1, 40
EARLY VALENTINE,	40	WHITE KIDNEY, 30

Snaps are next to melons and cucumbers as regards tenderness, and if planted too soon are apt to rot in the ground. Plant about middle of April, or as soon as the earth is warm, in rows two feet apart, beans two inches apart. The Mohawk is hardiest, and may be planted a little earlier. The Valentine is the favorite, having less *string*. Sow every two weeks until July for a succession. Those in the second column are later varieties. Hoe well and draw the earth to the stem.

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### BEANS—Pole or Running—per qt., 60 cts.

LARGE LIMA.

SCARLET RUNNER.

SMALL, OR CAROLINA LIMA.

HORTICULTURAL.

These are as tender as snaps, and the same remarks apply. Lima Beans should not be planted before 1st May. Set poles eight or ten feet long firmly into the ground, three and a half or four feet apart each way; put a shovel full of manure to each and draw around it a hill of earth, mixing the manure thoroughly. Plant six beans, one inch deep, around each pole, thinning after they are well up to four plants to the hill. The Horticultural is an excellent variety either for snaps or shelling.

**BEET.**—per oz., 15 cts.

EXTRA EARLY TURNIP, or Bassano.	SILESIAN, or Sugar.
EARLY RED TURNIP.	LONG RED MANGEL WURTZEL.
LONG BLOOD RED.	RED GLOBE           “
LONG SMOOTH BLOOD.	YELLOW GLOBE       “

Those in first column are for table use. The others are grown principally for stock. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart, from March to June. When well up thin to six or eight inches in the row. Hoe deep. If the principal planting is not made before May the roots will be larger and better than if planted earlier. Ground well manured for the previous crop is most suitable for Beets and will require no more manure. To keep through winter—dig before severe frost, cut off tops and store in a dry cellar free from frost, or in a pit in the garden as recommended for Turnips.

**BORECOLE**—See Kale.**BROCCOLI.**

PURPLE CAPE, per oz., 50 cts.   LARGE EARLY WHITE, per oz., 60 cts.

Broccoli produces heads of rich, seedy pulp, like cauliflower. Sow seed about middle of May, and transplant and manage as winter cabbage.

**BRUSSELS SPROUTS.**—per oz., 35 cts.

Produces from the stem heads resembling small cabbage, one or two inches in diameter, which become very tender when touched by frost, and are used as winter greens. Sow about middle of May, and transplant and manage as winter cabbage.

**CABBAGE.**

EARLY YORK, per oz.,	30 cts.	LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD, per oz.,	50 cts.
EARLY OXHEART,	40 “	LARGE FLAT DUTCH,	50 “
LARGE YORK,	30 “	GREEN CURLED SAVOY,	30 “
EARLY WINNIGSTADT,	50 “	DRUMHEAD SAVOY,	50 “
EARLY BATTERSEA,	30 “	RED DUTCH, (for pickling,)	40 “



For early cabbage sow the seed about 1st October, and as soon as large enough, set out in rows two feet apart, plants one foot apart—this is two thick to remain, but many will die. If convenient, protect by laying cornstalks along each row. In spring thin out and replant where dead, with surplus plants, so as to stand two feet apart each way. The replanting can be done with a trowel, taking a ball of earth with each plant, without checking growth.

Where a supply of plants has not been secured in the fall, sow in a gentle hot bed about 1st March, and as the plants grow, harden gradually, by free admission of air on mild days. About 1st April set out in rows, so as to stand two feet apart each way.

For fall and winter cabbage, sow from first of May to middle of June, and transplant in June and July, thirty inches apart each way. Work well and often. Late sowings are very subject to attacks of the cabbage fly both in the bed and after setting out. Frequent sprinkling with soot, ashes, etc., is recommended. See article on "Insects," page 5.

In the fall, before severe frost sets in, lift the plants and bury the roots, stalk and part of the head in rows close together, inclining the heads to the north; make a shelter with poles and forks, and cover with stalks, or straw. To make large solid heads the soil must be deep and *very* rich.

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## CARROTS.

EARLY SCARLET HORN, per oz., 20 cts. LONG ORANGE, per oz., 15 cts.  
ALTRINGHAM, or Field, per oz., 15 cts.

Sow Early Horn for spring use early in March, in drills one foot apart and half an inch deep. When well up thin to three or four inches apart in rows. For main crop for table and for stock sow Long Orange in May and thin out to six inches apart. Altringham is grown exclusively for stock. Preserve in winter as directed for Beets.

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## CAULIFLOWER.

EARLY LONDON, per oz., \$1 00. LARGE WALCHEREN, per oz., \$1 00.

For early crop, treatment is very similar to that for cabbage. Sow about 1st October, and in four or five weeks prick out into cold frames to keep through the winter. Transplant in spring into very

rich ground, thirty inches apart each way. Water occasionally with manure water. For fall crop, sow in April and transplant as for cabbage. Cauliflowers are very sensitive to sudden changes of weather, and require some extra attention to make fine heads.

## CELERY.

WHITE SOLID, per oz., 50 cents.

RED SOLID, per oz., 40 cents.

Sow early in March in rich earth, in a situation protected somewhat from the sun, in drills six inches apart and half an inch deep. As soon as plants are two or three inches high, prick them out into a bed of cool, rich earth to remain until transplanted into trenches. About 1st of July dig trenches in rich moist ground three feet wide, one spade deep and three feet apart: put in three inches of very rotten manure and spade up and thoroughly mix with earth in bottom of trench. Set out plants in three rows, nine inches apart each way, give a plentiful watering if dry, and shade from the sun until well established, removing the covering at night. Scatter in between the plants two or three inches of long manure and litter as a mulch. Commence earthing up about 1st October, drawing up the leaves and filling in with the earth removed in making trenches, taking care not to bury the buds. This should only be done in fine weather—never when the plants are wet, or the celery will be rusty. Repeat the earthing as growth progresses, and after severe frost sets in cover the tops with three or four inches of straw.

## CORN.—per ear, 10 cents.

ADAM'S EXTRA EARLY.

EXTRA EARLY SUGAR.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.

LARGE SUGAR.

TUSCARORA.

Plant 1st April, and at intervals until middle of July for a succession. Adam's Extra Early is hardiest, and is the first planted, Sugar and Stowell's Evergreen are the best for table use—the latter remaining green and succulent a long time. ●

**CIMBLIN, or SQUASH.**

EARLY BUSH, or PATTY PAN, per oz., 15 cts. HUBBARD, per oz., 20 cts.  
 LONG GREEN CROOK-NECK, " 15 " BOSTON MARROW, 20 "

The two first are early, and the favorites for summer use. The last are for winter. Plant at same time and in same manner as recommended for cucumbers, in hills four feet apart for the summer and eight for the winter varieties.

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**CUCUMBER.**

EARLY FRAME, per oz., 25 cts. EARLY WHITE-SPINED, per oz., 25 cts.  
 LONG GREEN, " 30 " GHERKIN, or Burr, (pickling,) 50 "

The Early Frame and Early White-spined are the best table varieties. Long Green is used chiefly for pickling, and Gherkin exclusively, and are planted about mid-summer. Plant last of April in hills, four feet apart, prepared by mixing a shovel full of rotten manure with the earth of each hill. Put four or five seeds to each hill, and when safe from bugs, thin to two or three plants. To protect from "striped bug" see "Insects," page 5.

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**EGG PLANT.**

EARLY PURPLE, per oz., 50 cts. LARGE PURPLE, per oz., 60 cts.

This plant is very tender and requires more attention than most vegetables. Sow about first February in hot bed, and have a good *strong* bottom heat. If chilled in their early growth the plants rarely recover. Transplant, middle of May, into very rich ground, two feet apart each way. Hoe frequently, drawing earth to the plants.

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**ENDIVE.**—per oz., 30 cents. °

GREEN CURLED is the variety most used here. For early crop, sow in April—for general crop, in July—in shallow drills, and when three inches high, transplant into good ground one foot apart. Blanch by tying up with bass or other strings when the leaves are dry—if wet they will rot.

**KALE.**—per oz., 15 cents.

DWARF GERMAN.

GREEN CURLED.

RAPE.

Cultivated for winter and early spring greens. Sow in September in drills eighteen inches apart. It may be cut as soon as large enough. A covering of litter or straw during severe weather will be of benefit. Spring Kale is sown in April.

**KOHLRABI, or Turnip-rooted Cabbage.**

EARLY WHITE, per oz., 30 cts.

LARGE WHITE, per oz., 30 cts.

This is a favorite vegetable in Europe, especially on the Continent, and should be grown in every garden. Sow and cultivate like cabbage, only in hilling the plants during growth, be careful not to cover the globular part.

**LEEK.**—per oz., 40 cents.

LARGE SCOTCH FLAG. Sow in March or April in drills an inch deep, and transplant in June or July into rows twelve inches apart, plants six inches apart in the row.

**LETTUCE.**—per oz., 30 cents.

EARLY CURLED SILESIAN.

WHITE CABBAGE, or Butter.

ROYAL CABBAGE,

ICE COSS.

BROWN DUTCH.

For early lettuce sow late in September, and when an inch or two high, transplant into a warm border in rows twelve inches apart, plants six inches apart. Protect by laying cornstalks along each row. Some cultivators set their plants in the rows between the cabbage set out for early, and as they mature soon, they are cut and out of the way before the cabbage needs the ground. The Brown Dutch and Royal Cabbage are the best varieties to stand the winter. For later crops sow in hot bed in February or March and transplant into warm border. Later, sow in drills where they are to remain, and

thin out to twelve inches. The Early Curled is used as a cut salad, and for that purpose should be sown thick. The Coss will blanch like endive if tied up a week or two before using.

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**MUSK-MELON, or Cantelope.**—per oz., 20 cents.

GREEN CITRON.

PINEAPPLE.

LARGE NUTMEG.

Plant according to season, from 20th to last of April, half an inch deep in hills four feet apart, and leave three plants to the hill. An abundance of well rotted manure well mixed in the hill is necessary for all melons. When vines are about a foot long, pinch off the ends; this will make them branch, and will hasten the maturity and increase the size of the melons. Avoid planting melons of any kind near cimblins, pumpkins or cucumbers.

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**WATER-MELON.**—per oz., 15 cents.

JACKSON.

MOUNTAIN SPROUT.

MOUNTAIN SWEET.

Plant, as to time and manner, the same as musk-melons, except make the hills larger and *eight* feet apart, and give more manure. A light sandy soil is desirable for melons. See Article on "Insects," page 5. The Jackson is the variety most generally cultivated in this vicinity, and is unsurpassed for size and quality. Rind dark green and very thin—meat red. The Mountain Sweet is the favorite variety in the Baltimore and Philadelphia markets.

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**MUSTARD.**—per oz., 10 cents.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Used as a small salad. Sow thickly in drills twelve inches apart in April, and at intervals for a succession. The White is used for medicinal purposes.

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**OKRA, or Gombo.**—per oz., 10 cents.

The pods are picked when green and tender, and used for soups, stews, &c. They are also stewed and served up with butter. Sow

about first of May, when the ground is warm, thickly—as they are apt to rot in the ground—in drills two feet apart, and thin out to one foot between plants.

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### ONION.

SILVER SKINNED, per oz., 50 cts. YELLOW STRASBURG, per oz., 40 cts.

YELLOW DANVERS, per oz., 30 cts.

LARGE RED, or Wethersfield, per oz., 30 cts.

Sow early in April very thickly in drills twelve inches apart. When the tops die in summer, dig and spread in a dry, airy, loft. These sets are to be planted early in the following spring three inches apart, in rows twelve inches apart, and will make large onions early in the season. They may be grown to a respectable size in one season, by starting in a hot bed or sowing very early in strong land, and thinning out—working them well.

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### ONION SETS.

WHITE, per qt., 50 cts.

YELLOW, per qt., 40 cts.

RED, " 40 "

POTATO, " 25 "

Plant White, Yellow and Red as directed above. Potato onions increase by division of the bulb, one large one making as many as ten. Plant in September ten inches apart, in rows eighteen inches apart, and when the ground is first frozen, give a heavy top-dressing of manure. They are fit to use earlier than any other variety.

---

### PARSLEY.—per oz., 25 cents.

EXTRA CURLED.—Sow in April, in drills, or as edging for beds. Soak in warm water a few hours before sowing. This variety makes a beautiful garnish for dishes, &c. It is sometimes tardy in vegetating.

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### PARSNIP.—per oz., 15 cents.

LARGE SUGAR, or HOLLOW CROWNED.—Sow last of March and cultivate as directed for carrots. The roots may remain in the ground all winter. They are excellent food for milch cows.

**PEAS.****EARLIEST.**

EXTRA EARLY, (American),	height 2½ ft.,	per qt., 50 cents.
DAN'L O'ROURKE,	" 2½ "	" 40 "
TOM THUMB, or ALLEN'S DWARF,	" 10 inches,	" 75 "

**EARLY.**

EARLY FRAME, or WASHINGTON,	height 3 ft.,	per qt., 40 cents.
BISHOP'S DWARF PROLIFIC,	" 1½ "	" 50 "
ADVANCER, (wrinkled,)	" 2 "	" 70 "

**FOR GENERAL AND LATE CROPS.**

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND, (wrinkled,)	height 3 ft.,	per qt., 50 cents.
DWARF BLUE IMPERIAL,	" 2½ "	" 40 "
WHITE MARROWFAT,	" 3 "	" 30 "
BRITISH QUEEN,	" 6 "	" 50 "

The above have been selected, from over forty varieties, as the best, and are sufficient to give an assortment and succession. The *wrinkled* varieties are the best flavored of all Peas. Sow in drills three feet apart, or in two drills eight inches apart and the double drills four feet apart; commencing as early in the year as the ground is dry enough to work, and sowing at intervals of two weeks until middle of May, for a succession. Nothing is gained, however, by sowing before 1st of March. Make drills four inches deep—the peas come up as soon as the weather is warm enough, and stand drought better than when shallow. As soon as well up, stick them. The double rows only require one row of sticks between them. The dwarfs need no sticks. Draw the earth to the stem in working.


**PEPPER.**

BELL SHAPED, per oz., 50 cts.	CAYENNE, or Long per oz., \$1 00
SWEET MOUNTAIN, for Mangos, per oz., 60 cts.	

Sow in hot bed in February, and transplant in May into a warm border, twenty inches apart.

## POTATO.

EARLY GOODRICH, (new,) per bushel,	\$3 50—	per barrel,	\$9 00
EARLY DYKEMAN,	" 2 50—	"	6 00
MICH. WHITE SPROUT,	" 2 50—	"	6 00
WHITE MERCER,	" 2 50—	"	6 00
WHITE PEACH BLOW,	" 2 50—	"	6 00
CUZCO,	" 3 00—	"	7 00

 *The price of potatoes will vary with the market, and will probably advance later in the season.*

The Early Goodrich is very early, very healthy and very productive. It is long, smooth, has eyes on the surface, white skin and flesh, and is of the very finest table quality. It is the best of sixteen thousand seedlings raised and tested by the Rev. C. E. Goodrich, and cannot be too highly recommended—has repeatedly yielded over 350 bushels to the acre. This potato was introduced by us in 1865, and has been planted quite largely. It has maintained its claim to be the very best early potato ever introduced, and is the only variety which, in all soils and under all circumstances, *was entirely free from rot* last season. We have made arrangements for a full supply of the genuine article, and hope to be able to sell them even lower than quoted.

The Early Dykeman is equal and perhaps superior to the Goodrich, in size and yield; and while of very good quality, is not quite equal to the Goodrich in that respect. It has been very extensively planted, and given general and great satisfaction. For cultivation on a large scale for market it will probably pay better, the seed being less costly as yet. It is the favorite kind in the New York market. The 3d and 4th varieties are good early varieties. Michigan White Sprout is the favorite in the Philadelphia markets. The 5th and 6th are late—the Cuzco is another of the Goodrich seedlings, and is remarkable for great productiveness.

To make large crops of fine sound potatoes, manure well and plough and subsoil in the fall. In early spring plough and subsoil *crosswise*; check off, as for corn, three feet apart each way, making furrows at *least* eight inches deep; plant a *large whole* potato where the furrows cross, and spread upon it a handful of compost of wood ashes, phosphate of lime, plaster and salt, or a small handful of Pacific Guano. Cover and roll. Cultivate thoroughly, but not *deeply*,



with cultivator and hoes, keeping the surface *flat*—no hilling at any time. As soon as the tops are dead, dig, in clear dry weather, spread *under cover*, to dry, and store in a cool, dark, dry, airy cellar—spreading half a pint of freshly slacked lime on each bushel of potatoes. Be careful when digging the *early* potatoes not to let them *lie exposed to the sun* or they will scald and certainly rot. For early, plant in February or March, as soon as the ground is dry enough. For *very earliest*, plant in fall, very deep, and use the manure as a top-dressing. For main crop, plant late kinds last of May and first of June.

## SEED POTATOES BY MAIL.

To enable persons at a distance to get in the stock of these desirable new varieties, we will send *Four Pounds* of any kind, *by mail*, securely put up, *free of postage*, on receipt of ONE DOLLAR.

### PUMPKIN.

CUSHAW, or Crook-necked, per oz., 10 cts.      FIELD, per qt., 50 cts.

Plant last of April and first of May in hills ten feet apart and cultivate like melons. The Cushaw is generally used for cooking and the Field for stock.

### RADISH.—per oz., 15 cents.

SHORT TOP SCARLET.

LONG SCARLET.

WHITE TURNIP-ROOTED.

CHINESE WINTER.

RED TURNIP-ROOTED.

Those in first column are for early use and may be sown as early as the ground can be worked. The Long Scarlet is the best for general use. The Chinese Winter is for fall planting and very hardy.

### SNAPS—See Bush Beans.

**SALSIFY, or Oyster Plant.**—per oz., 25 cents.

Cultivation and management same as Parsnips. It is hardy and can remain in the ground all winter.

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**SPINACH.**—per oz., 15 cents.

**ROUND LEAVED.**—This is the variety cultivated here. For winter and early spring use, sow from middle to last September, in drills one foot apart. For spring and early summer, sow as early in spring as the ground can be worked. The richer the soil the better the Spinach.

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**SQUASH**—See Cimblin.**TOMATO.**

<b>TILDEN, (new,)</b>	per oz. 60 cts.	<b>FEJEE ISLAND,</b>	per oz., 50 cts.
<b>EXTRA EARLY RED,</b>	" 50 "	<b>COOK'S FAVORITE,</b>	" 50 "
<b>LARGE SMOOTH RED,</b>	" 25 "		

These are the best of some dozen varieties. The Tilden is a valuable new variety. The plant is somewhat dwarf in its habit and it is superior both as an early and late bearer. The fruit is medium to large, brilliant scarlet, oval and entirely smooth. The flesh is remarkably solid and of high flavor, making a richer and less watery pulp, when cooked, than any other. Its keeping qualities are superior and it bears transportation remarkably well. We cultivated it the last two seasons, and found it equal to its recommendations and superior to any we have ever grown. Accounts from it are somewhat contradictory; there seems to have been a spurious article sent out in some sections. So far as heard from, those sold by us have given entire satisfaction. Our supply is from the original stock and grown with a view to improve the variety. The other varieties are well known. For early use sow in hot bed in February and set out first of May four feet apart each way into well manured holes. Put a stake to each plant and tie up as they grow. Just before killing frost cut the vines off and hang up under cover, and the tomatoes will continue to ripen for months.

**TURNIP.**—per oz., 10 cents; per lb., \$1 00.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.	EARLY PURPLE, OR RED TOP.
LARGE WHITE NORFOLK.	LARGE WHITE GLOBE.
PURPLE TOP RUTA BAGA.	YELLOW ABERDEEN.
DALE'S HYBRID.	SEVEN TOP.

*Flat Dutch* and *Purple Top* are the most popular table varieties. For summer use, sow early in spring, in drills two feet apart, and thin out to nine inches in the drills, and for general crop from 1st to 10th August. The *Norfolk* and *Globe* are for table and stock, and *Ruta Baga* and *Dales' Hybrid* for stock. Sow these from 10th to 20th July in drills three feet apart and thin out to twelve or fifteen inches in the rows. *Seven Top* is sown for salad. To keep through the winter, dig before severe frost, cut off tops an inch from bulb and make the roots into conical heaps of twenty or twenty-five bushels each, cover with three or four inches of straw and eighteen inches of earth, leave an air hole in the top into which put a bunch of straw. Dig a trench around the base of the hill to take off the water. They keep in this way better than in a cellar or pit.

## AROMATIC, POT AND SWEET HERBS.

Per paper, 10 cents.

Anise,	<i>P</i> Lavender,
<i>P</i> Balm,	Marigold, Pot,
Basil, Sweet,	Marjoram, Sweet,
Bene,	<i>P</i> Rosemary,
<i>P</i> Caraway,	<i>P</i> Sage,
Coriander,	Savory, Summer,
Dill,	<i>P</i> Savory, Winter,
<i>P</i> Fennel,	<i>P</i> Thyme.

Those marked *P* are perennial, and when once planted will last for years. They are easily propagated by offsets and division of the roots. Sow seed about middle of April in shallow drills, and when up, thin out to proper distance. For seasoning and domestic purposes cut stems and leaves on a dry day when in bloom, and dry in the shade. Afterwards rub to a powder, and preserve in tight bottles or jars.

WE KEEP A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

# FLOWER SEEDS.

PRICE PER PAPER, - - - - 10 CENTS.

We name in part—

SWEET ALYSSUM.	GERMAN ASTERS.
DOUBLE BALSAMS, (Lady Slipper,) mixed.	
CANDYTUFT—White and Red.	
CANTERBURY BELL—Blue and White.	
GOLDEN COREOPSIS.	
CHRYSANTHEMUM—Assorted.	
CONVOLVULUS,	“
ELEGANT CLARKIA,	“
CYPRESS VINE—White and Crimson.	
FORGET-ME-NOT.	
HEART'S-EASE, or PANSY—Assorted.	
LARKSPUR,	“
LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING.	
LYCHNIS—Assorted.	MARVEL-OF-PERU.
MARIGOLD.	MIGNONETTE.
MARTYNIA.	NASTURTium.
PHLOX DRUMMONDII—Assorted.	
PINKS—China and Carnation.	PORTULACCA—Assorted.
PETUNIAS—Assorted.	SENSITIVE PLANT.
STOCK GILLIFLOWERS—Assorted.	
SWEET WILLIAM—Mixed.	
SWEET PEAS—Assorted.	THUMBERGIA.
VERBENA—Assorted.	WALL-FLOWER.
ZINNIA, &c., &c.	

## COLLECTIONS OF

TEN CHOICE VARIETIES FOR - - - - 50 CENTS.  
 TWENTY “ “ - - - - \$1 00.

 *Invariably our own selection.* 

## Eclipses for the Year 1868.

*First.*—An annular eclipse of the Sun, February 23d, at 9h 10m in the morning. Invisible.

*Second.*—A total eclipse of the Sun, August 18th, 0h 1m in the morning. Invisible.

*Third.*—A transit of Mercury over the Sun's disk, November 5th, at 1h 39m in the morning. Invisible.

## Common Notes for the Year 1868.

<i>Chronological Cycles,</i>		<i>Moveable Feasts.</i>	
Dominical Letters,	E, D	Ash Wednesday, February	26
Lunar Cycle or Golden No.	7	Easter Sunday, April	12
Epact,	6	Ascension Day, May	21
Solar Cycle,	1	Whit Sunday, May	31
Roman Indiction,	11	Trinity Sunday, June	7
Julian Period,	6581	Advent Sunday, November	29

The year 5629, of the Jewish era, commences September 17th, 1868.

The year 1285, of the Mohammedan era, commences April 24th, 1868.

## Signs of the Zodiac.

♈ <i>Aries</i> , the Ram, March	20	♎ <i>Libra</i> , the Balance, Sept.	23
♉ <i>Taurus</i> , the Bull, April	20	♏ <i>Scorpio</i> , the Scorpion, Oct.	23
♊ <i>Gemini</i> , the Twins, May	21	♐ <i>Sagittarius</i> , the Archer, Nov.	22
♋ <i>Cancer</i> , the Crab, June	21	♑ <i>Capricornus</i> , the Goat, Dec.	21
♌ <i>Leo</i> , the Lion, July	23	♒ <i>Aquarius</i> , Water-bearer, Jan.	20
♍ <i>Virgo</i> , the Virgin, August	23	♓ <i>Pisces</i> , the Fishes, Feb.	20

## Names and Characters of the Planets, &c.

☉ Sun,	♀ Venus,	♃ Jupiter,
☾ Moon,	♁ Earth,	♄ Saturn,
☿ Mercury,	♂ Mars,	♁ Herschel,
♊ Moon's Ascending Node,	♊ Conjunction,	♊ Opposition,
♋ Moon's Descending Node,	♋ Quadrature or Quartile.	

The Planet Venus (♀) will be Evening Star till July 16th, then Morning Star to the end of the year.

The Planet Jupiter (♃) will be Evening Star till March 10th, then Morning Star till October 1st, then Evening Star to the end of the year.

The Planet Saturn (♄) will be Morning Star till May 22d, then Evening Star till November 29th, then Morning Star again.

*The Value of Economy.*—The practice of economy is so necessary to the happiness of the world—so beneficial in its various forms to every rank of men, from the highest of human potentates to the lowest laborer or artificer—and the miseries which the neglect of it produces, are so numerous and grievous, that it ought to be recommended with every variation of address, and adapted to every class of understanding.

*m* Aquarius,  
Water-bearer



## Moon's Phases.

First	☾	2	10	53	after.
Full	☾	9	5	43	after.
Last	☾	16	11	54	morn.
New	●	24	2	8	after.

day	m	day	w	Remarkable Days.	SUN.					MOON.				
					rises	sets	dec.	S		plac	sets	south		
					h m	h m	d	m	s	d	h m	h m	h m	m
1	w	♂ ☺ ☿		expect snow	7 16	4 44	23	2	♂	24	11 10	5 6		
2	th	☺ in perigee			7 16	4 44	22	57	♀	6	morn	5 52		
3	fr	☾ 9 days old			7 15	4 45	22	51		19	0 9	6 38		
4	sa	Day 9h 30m long			7 15	4 45	22	45	♂	2	1 10	7 27		
5	E	☾'s lat 5 deg south			7 15	4 45	22	38		16	2 14	8 19		
6	m	Epiphany		snow	7 14	4 46	22	31	□	0	3 19	9 15		
7	tu	Luna runs high			7 14	4 46	22	24		15	4 26	10 16		
8	w	Battle of New Orleans 1815			7 13	4 47	22	16	☿	0	5 32	11 18		
9	th	☾ in perigee			7 12	4 48	22	8		15	rises	morn		
10	fr	♀ sets at 7 o'clock			7 12	4 48	21	59	♂	1	6 13	0 21		
11	sa	☾ 17 days old			7 11	4 49	21	50		16	7 24	1 23		
12	E	1st Sunday in Epiphany			7 11	4 49	21	41	♂	1	8 35	2 23		
13	m	♂ sets 8h 36m		fair	7 10	4 50	21	31		15	9 42	3 20		
14	tu	♂ rises 3h 32m morn			7 9	4 51	21	20		29	10 48	4 12		
15	w	☾ on the equator			7 9	4 51	21	10	♂	13	11 49	5 2		
16	th	Sirius south 10 47			7 8	4 52	20	59		26	morn	5 49		
17	fr	Franklin born 1706			7 7	4 53	20	47	♂	9	0 48	6 35		
18	sa	John Tyler died 1862			7 6	4 54	20	35		21	1 48	7 22		
19	E	2d Sunday in Epiphany			7 6	4 54	20	23	♀	4	2 46	8 9		
20	m	☺ enters ☿		stormy	7 5	4 55	20	9		16	3 40	8 56		
21	tu	Luna runs low			7 4	4 56	19	56		28	4 32	9 43		
22	w	Days increase 30m			7 3	4 57	19	43	♂	9	5 22	10 31		
23	th	☾ in apogee		snow	7 3	4 57	19	29		21	6 8	11 19		
24	fr	♂ ☾ ♂			7 2	4 58	19	15	☿	3	sets	aft 6		
25	sa	Day 9h 58m long			7 1	4 59	19	0		15	6 18	0 52		
26	E	3d Sunday in Epiphany			7 0	5 0	18	45		27	7 13	1 37		
27	m	♂ ☾ ♀ & ☾ ♀			6 59	5 1	18	30	♂	9	8 9	2 22		
28	tu	Sirius south 9 58			6 58	5 2	18	15		21	9 5	3 6		
29	w	☾ on the equator			6 57	5 3	18	0	♀	3	10 2	3 50		
30	th	♂ ♀ ♀ near approach			6 56	5 4	17	43		16	11 0	4 35		
31	fr	Day 10h 10m long			6 55	5 5	17	26		28	11 59	5 22		

**JANUARY.**—This is the month for making plans for the year's operations. Very little work can be done in the garden, beyond securing a supply of manure and preparing same to make hot-beds next month; getting poles, brush and sticks for beans, peas and tomatoes, and cleaning up the garden. *Secure a supply of reliable Garden Seeds.* See page 7. 26

GEORGE L. BIDGOOD,

(SUCCESSOR TO BIDGOOD & RILEY,)

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER,

AND DEALER IN

Piano-Fortes and Music,

1313 MAIN STREET,

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Of all kinds, to which the attention of Country Merchants,  
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Grand, Square and Upright Piano-Fortes,

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Europe, having taken Thirty-two First Premiums—Gold and  
Silver Medals; and recently the FIRST PRIZE at the  
PARIS EXPOSITION over all others.

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*EVERY STEINWAY PIANO WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.*

♈ Pisces,  
the Fishes.



## Moon's Phases.

First	☾	1	1	6 after.
Full	☉	8	4	25 morn.
Last	☾	15	4	7 morn.
New	●	23	9	10 morn.

day m	day w	Remarkable Days.	SUN.				MOON.			
			rises h m	sets h m	dec. S d m	plac s d	sets h m	south h m		
1	sa	☉ 7 days old	6 54	5 6	17 9	♊ 11	morn	6 12		
2	E	♀ sets 7h 50m	6 53	5 6	16 52	25	1 2	7 4		
3	m	☉'s lat 5 deg 15 m south	6 52	5 8	16 35	♐ 9	2 6	7 59		
4	tu	Luna runs high	6 51	5 9	16 17	23	3 11	8 58		
5	w	Day 10h 20m long	6 50	5 10	15 58	♍ 8	4 15	9 59		
6	th	♂ sets 7h 29m	6 49	5 11	15 40	23	5 15	11 1		
7	fr	☉ in perigee	6 48	5 12	15 21	♊ 9	rises	morn		
8	sa	☉ 14 days old	6 47	5 13	15 2	24	6 10	0 2		
9	E	Septuagesima	6 46	5 14	14 43	♏ 9	7 21	1 1		
10	m	Day 10h 30m long	6 45	5 15	14 23	23	8 28	1 57		
11	tu	♂ rises 1.52 morn	6 44	5 16	14 3	♌ 8	9 35	2 49		
12	w	Days increase 1h 10m	6 43	5 17	13 44	21	10 39	3 41		
13	th	♀ sets 8h 16m	6 42	5 18	13 24	♎ 5	11 40	4 30		
14	fr	VALENTINE	6 41	5 19	13 4	18	morn	5 17		
15	sa	☉ 21 days old	6 40	5 20	12 44	♈ 0	0 38	6 5		
16	E	♂ ☉ ♀	6 39	5 21	12 23	12	1 36	6 54		
17	m	Luna runs low	6 37	5 23	12 2	24	2 28	7 41		
18	tu	♂ sets 7h 9m	6 36	5 24	11 41	♊ 6	3 18	8 28		
19	w	☉ enters ♈. ☉ in apogee	6 35	5 25	11 20	18	4 6	9 16		
20	th	♂ rises 1h 28m morn	6 34	5 26	10 58	♏ 0	4 49	10 3		
21	fr	♀ greatest elongation E.	6 32	5 28	10 38	12	5 29	10 49		
22	sa	Washington born, 1732	6 31	5 29	10 15	24	6 7	11 35		
23	E	Quinquagesima	6 30	5 30	9 53	♏ 6	sets	aft 20		
24	m	♂ ☉ ♀. ☐ ☉ ♀	6 29	5 31	9 31	18	6 59	1 4		
25	tu	Day 11h 4m long	6 28	5 32	9 9	♏ 0	7 58	1 49		
26	w	Ash Wednesday	6 27	5 33	8 47	13	8 55	2 33		
27	th	♀ stationary	6 26	5 34	8 24	25	9 54	3 19		
28	fr	Days increase 1h 48m	6 25	5 35	8 2	♏ 8	10 56	4 7		
29	sa	☉ 6 days old	6 24	5 36	7 39	22	11 57	4 57		

FEBRUARY.—Make hot-bed and sow cabbage, egg-plant, lettuce, tomato, cucumber and pepper seeds. Early crops of peas and Irish potatoes may be planted as soon as the garden is dry enough to be worked. Continue to accumulate manure, &c. Last of month manure and fork up asparagus beds.



# Noah Walker & Co.

(BRANCH OF BALTIMORE HOUSE,)

Manufacturers, Jobbers and Retailers of

**CLOTHING**

—AND—

**FURNISHING GOODS,**

**1315 Main Street,**

**Between 13th and 14th,**

**RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.**

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By our extensive facilities and experience of many years service before the Southern Public, we are able to keep our Stock always complete, and adapted to every taste in style and fabric; and manufacturing exclusively ourselves, can warrant satisfaction, and offer goods with but one profit.

We ask special attention to our ORDER DEPARTMENT. Gentlemen's CLOTHING and SHIRTS, of any material and style, *made to order* with prompt and careful attention, and strict reference to the established reputation of the House for tasteful and substantial Clothing. Prices guaranteed to be lower than Merchant Tailoring Establishments generally. Samples of materials, with *directions by which any one can measure*, and Prices, sent by mail when desired.

NOAH WALKER & CO.

RICHMOND, VA.

W. W. STOVER.

♈ Aries,  
the Ram.



## Moon's Phases.

First	☾	1	11	39	after.
Full	◯	8	3	12	after.
Last	☾	15	10	18	after.
New	●	24	1	49	morn.
First	☾	31	7	16	morn.

day	m	day	w	Remarkable Days.	SUN.				MOON.								
					rises	sets	dec. S	plac	sets	south							
					h	m	h	m	d	m	s	d	h	m	h	m	
1	D			Quadragesima	6	23	5	37	7	16	Π	5	morn	5	51		
2	m			John Wesley d. 1791	6	22	5	38	6	53		19	1	0	6	46	
3	tu			Luna runs high	6	21	5	39	6	30	☿	3	2	2	7	44	
4	w			☉ 10 days old	6	20	5	40	6	7		18	3	0	8	43	
5	th			♂ ♀ <i>snow</i>	6	19	5	41	5	44	♄	2	3	55	9	43	
6	fr			☉ in perigee	6	17	5	43	5	21		17	4	47	10	42	
7	sa			Battle Elkhorn, 1862	6	16	5	44	4	57	♊	2	5	37	11	38	
8	D			Second Sunday in Lent	6	15	5	45	4	34		17	rises		morn		
9	m			☉ 15 days old	6	14	5	46	4	10	♌	1	7	12	0	33	
10	tu			♂ ☉ ♀ <i>expect snow</i>	6	12	5	48	3	47		15	8	19	1	26	
11	w			♀ sets 8h 10m	6	11	5	49	3	23		29	9	23	2	18	
12	th			Day 11h 40m long	6	10	5	50	3	0	♈	13	10	23	3	7	
13	fr			♂ rises 11h 50m	6	9	5	51	2	36		26	11	22	3	56	
14	sa			♂ stationary	6	8	5	52	2	13	♏	8	morn	4	45		
15	D			Andrew Jackson b. 1767	6	7	5	53	1	49		21	0	19	5	34	
16	m			Luna runs low	6	6	5	54	1	25	♊	3	1	12	6	23	
17	tu			St. Patrick's Day	6	4	5	56	1	1		15	2	1	7	11	
18	w			☉ in apogee <i>ex. fair day</i>	6	3	5	57	0	38		26	2	46	7	58	
19	th			☉ 25 days old	6	2	5	58	8	14	♈	8	3	28	8	45	
20	fr			☉ enters ♈. Ver. Equi.	6	0	6	0	N	9		20	4	5	9	30	
21	sa			Equal days and nights	5	59	6	1	0	33	♏	2	4	41	10	15	
22	D			Fourth Sunday in Lent	5	58	6	2	0	56		14	5	15	11	0	
23	m			♂ ☉ ♀ <i>snow</i>	5	57	6	3	1	20		27	5	48	11	45	
24	tu			☉ on the equator	5	55	6	5	1	43	♀	9	sets		aft 30		
25	w			Procyon south 7.12	5	54	6	6	2	7		22	7	49	1	17	
26	th			♂ in perihelion	5	53	6	7	2	31	♈	5	8	50	2	4	
27	fr			Bruce crowned 1306	5	52	6	8	2	54		18	9	53	2	55	
28	sa			☉'s lat. 5.10 south	5	51	6	9	3	17	□	2	10	55	3	47	
29	D			Fifth Sunday in Lent	5	50	6	10	3	41		16	11	57	4	42	
30	m			Luna runs high <i>rain</i>	5	49	6	11	4	4		29	morn	5	38		
31	tu			Days increase 3 hours	5	48	6	12	4	27	☿	13	0	56	6	36	

MARCH.—Transplant lettuce and cabbage; sow beats and spring kale; sow cabbage in open border; also carrot, celery, leek, lettuce, onion, parsley, parsnip, radish, spinach, herb seed. Plant peas and potatoes.

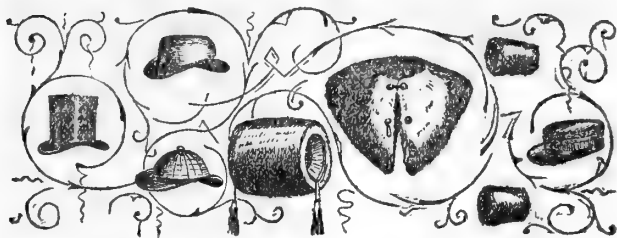
# Jobbing Trade.

---

## HATS, CAPS, FURS

AND

## Straw Goods.



## POWHATAN WEISIGER,

815 MAIN STREET,

SPOTSWOOD BLOCK,

Richmond, Va.,

Keeps always on hand a large and varied assortment of goods, particularly adapted to the trade of Virginia and North Carolina. Merchants are requested to examine his stock before purchasing.

Wm. L. White.

Ro. C. White.

Jos. K. Weisiger.

♂ *Taurus*  
the Bull.



## Moon's Phases.

Full	○	7	2	7 morn.
Last	☾	14	5	24 after.
New	☾	22	3	10 after.
First	☾	29	1	8 after.

day m	day w	Remarkable Days.	SUN.				MOON.			
			rises	sets	dec N	plac	sets	south		
			h m	d m	d m	s d	h m	h m	h m	
1 w	♉	8 days old	5 46	6 14	4 50	♊ 28	1 51	7 34		
2 th		Days 12h 30m long	5 45	6 15	5 13	♊ 12	2 41	8 51		
3 fr	♊	in perigee	5 44	6 16	5 36	♊ 27	3 29	9 26		
4 sa	♀	in perihelion	5 43	6 17	5 59	♊ 11	4 10	10 20		
5 D		Palm Sunday	5 41	6 19	6 22	♊ 25	4 49	11 12		
6 m		Bat. Shiloh, 1862	5 40	6 20	6 44	♊ 9	rises	morn		
7 tu	♊	's lat. 4 degs. north	5 39	6 21	7 7	♊ 23	7 4	0 3		
8 w	♊ & ♀	near approach	5 38	6 22	7 30	♊ 27	8 7	0 54		
9 th		16 days old	5 36	6 24	7 52	♊ 21	9 7	1 44		
10 fr		Good Friday	5 35	6 25	8 14	♊ 14	10 6	2 31		
11 sa	♊	Spica ♊ south 11.56	5 34	6 26	8 36	♊ 16	11 2	3 24		
12 D		Easter Sunday	5 33	6 27	8 58	♊ 29	11 55	4 14		
13 m		Luna runs low	5 32	6 28	9 19	♊ 11	morn	5 4		
14 tu	♀	sets 10h 17m	5 31	6 29	9 41	♊ 23	0 41	5 51		
15 w	♉	22 days old	5 30	6 30	10 2	♊ 5	1 24	6 38		
16 th		Days 13h 2m long	5 29	6 31	10 23	♊ 16	2 1	7 24		
17 fr	♊ & ♀	expect rain	5 28	6 32	10 44	♊ 28	2 40	8 9		
18 sa		Regulus south 8.1	5 26	6 34	11 5	♊ 10	3 15	8 54		
19 D		Low Sunday	5 25	6 35	11 26	♊ 22	3 47	9 39		
20 m	♊ & ♀		5 24	6 36	11 47	♊ 5	4 18	10 24		
21 tu	♉	28 days old	5 23	6 37	12 7	♊ 18	4 51	11 10		
22 w		Battle Camden, 1781	5 22	6 38	12 27	♊ 1	5 24	11 57		
23 th		Buchanan born 1791	5 21	6 39	12 47	♊ 15	sets	aft 48		
24 fr	♉	lat. 5.2 south	5 20	6 40	13 7	♊ 29	8 46	1 41		
25 sa	♊	Spica ♊ south 11.3	5 19	6 41	13 27	♊ 13	9 50	2 36		
26 D	♊ & ♀	changeable	5 18	6 42	13 46	♊ 27	10 51	3 33		
27 m		Luna runs high	5 17	6 43	14 5	♊ 11	11 48	4 31		
28 tu	♊	in perigee	5 16	6 44	14 24	♊ 25	morn	5 29		
29 w		D3ys 13h 30m long	5 15	6 45	14 42	♊ 9	0 39	6 26		
30 th	♉	7 days old	5 14	6 46	15 1	♊ 23	1 27	7 21		

APRIL.—Sow beets, cabbage, carrot, celery, endive, corn, leek, lettuce, mustard, onion, parsley, parsnip, radish, rhubarb, salsify, kale, spinach, turnip, kohlrabi and herb seed. Divide and transplant perennial herbs. Transplant from hot-bed, cabbage, cauliflower and lettuce. Plant peas and potatoes.

**ESTABLISHED 1851.**

**RICHMOND STOVE AND ARCHITECTURAL  
IRON WORKS.**



**SNYDER & IRBY,**

**(SUCCESSORS TO SNYDER, BOWERS & CO.)**

MANUFACTURE, AT THE ABOVE WORKS,

**STOVES, ARCHITECTURAL CASTINGS,  
IRON RAILINGS,**

*HOLLOW WARE, FRONTS, GRATES, FENDERS, AND MOST  
DESCRIPTIONS OF FINE CASTINGS.*

**Agents for sale of Scotch and American Pig Iron.**

ASA SNYDER, of Richmond Stove Works.

RICH'D IRBY, President Petersburg Iron Works.

♊ Gemini,  
the Twins.



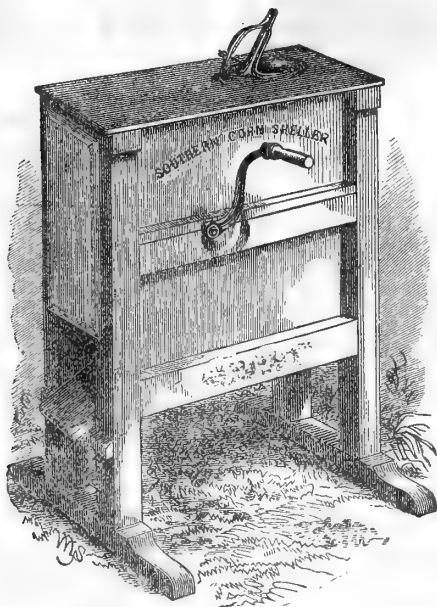
## Moon's Phases.

Full	○	6	1	27 after.
Last	☾	14	0	5 after.
New	●	22	1	26 morn.
First	☾	28	6	32 after.

day m	day w	Remarkable Days.	SUN.					MOON.					
			rises h m	sets h m	dec N d m	plac s d	sets h m	south h m					
1	fr	Regulus south 9.23	5	13	6	47	15	19	♊ 7	2	9	8	14
2	sa	Battle of Chancellorsville, }	5	12	6	48	15	37	21	2	47	9	5
3	D	2d and 3d, 1863, }	5	11	6	49	15	54	♌ 5	3	23	9	55
4	m	♉ 11 days old <i>beautiful day</i>	5	10	6	50	16	11	19	3	59	10	45
5	tu	Bonaparte died 1821	5	9	6	51	16	28	♍ 3	4	35	11	35
6	w	☾ sets 10h 40m	5	8	6	52	16	45	16	rises		morn	
7	th	Gen. Worth died 1849	5	7	6	53	17	2	29	7	54	0	24
8	fr	Battle McDowell, 1862	5	6	6	54	17	18	♋ 12	8	52	1	14
9	sa	Blockade Va. begun '61	5	5	6	55	17	34	24	9	45	2	4
10	D	Gen. T. J. Jackson d. 1863	5	4	6	56	17	50	♊ 6	10	35	2	54
11	m	Days increase 4h 30m	5	3	6	57	18	5	18	11	21	3	44
12	tu	Arcturus south 10.50	5	2	6	58	18	20	♌ 0	morn		4	32
13	w	♉ in apogee <i>fair</i>	5	1	6	59	18	35	12	0	1	5	18
14	th	Days 14h long	5	0	7	0	18	49	24	0	38	6	3
15	fr	♊ ☺ ☿ superior	4	59	7	1	19	3	♋ 6	1	13	6	48
16	sa	Arcturus south 10.34	4	58	7	2	19	17	18	1	46	7	32
17	D	Rogation Sunday	4	57	7	3	19	30	♊ 0	2	18	8	16
18	m	Matamoras taken '46	4	57	7	3	19	43	13	2	49	9	1
19	tu	♊ ☉ ☿ <i>expect rain</i>	4	56	7	4	19	56	26	3	22	9	48
20	w	☉ enters ☐	4	55	7	5	20	8	♊ 9	3	57	10	37
21	th	Ascension Day	4	55	7	5	20	20	23	4	36	11	30
22	fr	Gen. Putnam died 1790	4	54	7	6	20	32	♊ 7	sets		aft 25	
23	sa	Battle Front Royal, 1862	4	53	7	7	20	43	22	8	42	1	24
24	D	Queen Victoria born 1819	4	53	7	7	20	54	♌ 7	9	41	2	23
25	m	♊ ☉ ♀. ☉ in perigee	4	52	7	8	21	5	21	10	38	3	23
26	tu	♀ sets 10h 32m	4	51	7	9	21	16	♌ 6	11	28	4	22
27	w	Spica ♊ south 9.0	4	51	7	9	21	26	20	morn		5	18
28	th	N. Webster died 1843	4	50	7	10	21	35	♊ 4	0	11	6	12
29	fr	♉ 7 days old	4	49	7	11	21	44	18	0	51	7	3
30	sa	Days 14h 22m long	4	49	7	11	21	53	♌ 2	1	27	7	53
31	D	Whit Sunday <i>fair</i>	4	48	7	12	22	2	15	2	3	8	41

MAY.—Plant and sow such seeds as were omitted last month. Transplant cabbage, lettuce, tomato, &c. Plant snaps and lima beans, brussels sprouts, cape broccoli, cauliflower, cabbage, carrot, cucumber, endive, melons, okra, pepper, peas, potatoes—sweet and Irish, pumpkins, cimblins, tomato, corn.

# CORN SHELLERS.



We have on hand the following Corn Shellers, which we recommend as the best:

The "VIRGINIA," for Horse or Hand Power, capacity 600 bushels per day,	- - - - -	\$38 00
The "VIRGINIA," for Hand Power, capacity 400 bushels per day,	- - - - -	35 00
The "DOUBLE SPOUT," for Hand Power, capacity 250 to 350 bushels per day,	- - - - -	25 00
The "SINGLE SPOUT," for Hand Power, capacity 125 to 150 bushels per day,	- - - - -	15 00 and 16 00

Our Shellers are all of Southern manufacture, strong and substantially made, of the best material, and warranted to perform satisfactorily.

**ALLISON & ADDISON, Richmond, Va.**

♋  
Cancer,  
the Crab.

## Moon's Phases.

Full	○	5	1	45 morn.
Last	☾	13	5	4 morn.
New	●	20	9	35 morn.
First	☾	27	0	41 morn.

day m	day w	Remarkable Days.	SUN.				MOON,			
			rises	sets	dec N	plac	sets	south		
			h m	h m	d m	s d h	h m	h m		
1 m		Battle 7 Pines, '62	4 48	7 12	22 10	☾ 29	2 36	9 30		
2 tu	☉	11 days old <i>pleasant</i>	4 47	7 13	22 18	☾ 12	3 11	10 19		
3 w		Jefferson Davis born 1808	4 47	7 13	22 25	☾ 25	3 49	11 8		
4 th		Arcturus south 9.18	4 46	7 14	22 32	☾ 7	4 28	11 58		
5 fr		Luna runs low <i>rain</i>	4 46	7 14	22 38	☾ 20	rises	morn		
6 sa		Patrick Henry died 1799	4 45	7 15	22 45	☾ 3	8 28	0 47		
7 D		Trinity Sunday	4 45	7 15	22 51	☾ 15	9 16	1 36		
8 m		Battle Port Republic, '62	4 44	7 16	22 56	☾ 27	9 58	2 25		
9 tu	♀	♀ at greatest brilliancy	4 44	7 16	23 1	☾ 9	10 37	3 12		
10 w		Battle Bethel, 1861	4 44	7 16	23 5	☾ 20	11 12	3 58		
11 th		Corpus Christi <i>cloudy</i>	4 44	7 16	23 9	☾ 2	11 44	4 43		
12 fr	☉	21 days old	4 43	7 17	23 13	☾ 14	morn	5 27		
13 sa	♀	♀ sets 9h 51m	4 43	7 17	23 16	☾ 26	0 16	6 11		
14 D	♂ ☾ 21	<i>sultry</i>	4 43	7 17	23 19	☾ 8	0 48	6 54		
15 m		James K. Polk d. 1849	4 43	7 17	23 21	☾ 21	1 20	7 39		
16 tu		War declared, 1812	4 42	7 18	23 23	☾ 8	1 53	8 26		
17 w		Bat. Bunker Hill, 1775	4 42	7 18	23 25	☾ 18	2 28	9 15		
18 th		Battle Waterloo, 1815	4 42	7 18	23 26	☾ 2	3 9	10 9		
19 fr	♂	♂ south 10h 1m	4 42	7 18	23 27	☾ 16	3 57	11 7		
20 sa	☉	☉ enters ♋ at 11h 4m	4 42	7 18	23 27	☾ 1	sets	aft 7		
21 D		Longest day, 14h 36m.	4 42	7 18	23 27	☾ 16	8 27	1 9		
22 m	♂ ☾ ♀	<i>fair</i>	4 42	7 18	23 27	☾ 1	9 20	2 10		
23 tu	♀	♀ stationary	4 42	7 18	23 26	☾ 16	10 10	3 10		
24 w		St. John the Baptist	4 42	7 18	23 25	☾ 0	10 56	4 7		
25 th	☉	☉ 5 days old <i>rain</i>	4 42	7 18	23 23	☾ 14	11 32	5 0		
26 fr		Battles around Richmond, }	4 42	7 18	23 21	☾ 28	morn	5 50		
27 sa		from 26th to 30th, 1862 }	4 43	7 17	23 19	☾ 12	0 6	6 40		
28 D		Madison d. 1836	4 43	7 17	23 16	☾ 26	0 40	7 28		
29 m		Henry Clay died 1852	4 43	7 17	23 13	☾ 9	1 14	8 16		
30 tu		Montezuma died 1520	4 43	7 17	23 9	☾ 22	1 50	9 4		

JUNE.—Planting season pretty well over. Replant such seed as have failed from any cause. Plant snaps, lima beans, beets, cucumbers and cimblins. Transplant cabbage, cauliflower, leek, &c. Plant potatoes and corn. Fight insects and weeds.



# CHURNS!



## TINGLEY'S PATENT.

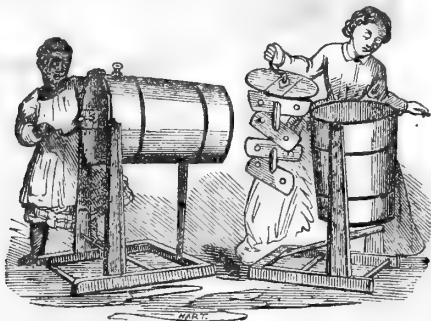


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

This is a new and improved Churn, with a peculiarly arranged dasher. We recommend it in preference to any we offer. It is simple, durable and easily cleaned, and has established its superiority over all others wherever it has been used.

Fig. 1 shows the churn in working order.

Fig. 2 shows it after the clasp which fastens the head has been loosened, and the head and dasher removed—this is done in a moment.

### PRICES AND SIZES.

No. 1, Capacity 2 Gallons,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4 50
" 2, " 6 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 50
" 3, " 8 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 00
" 4, " 12 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 50
" 5, " 16 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 50
" 6, " 20 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 50

Next to "Tingley's," we recommend "*Spain's*" patent—being an improvement on the old style Barrel Churn, by which the dasher can be entirely removed for cleaning. Price, \$4 50 to \$10.

We have, also, the "*Thermometer*," the "*Upright Dash*," and other Churns.

**ALLISON & ADDISON,**  
1320 Cary Street.

♌ Leo,  
the Lion.



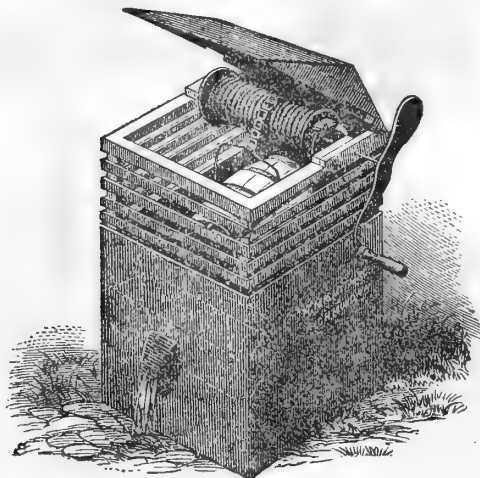
## Moon's Phases.

Full	○	4	3	29 after.
Last	☾	12	7	30 after.
New	●	19	4	46 after.
First	☾	26	8	42 morn.

		Remarkable Days.	SUN.					MOON.				
day m	day w		rises	sets	dec N	plac	sets	south				
			h m h m	d m	s d	h .m	h m					
1 w	☺	in apogee	4 43	7 17	23 5	↑ 4	2 28	9 53				
2 th		Battle Gettysburg, 1863	4 44	7 16	23 0	17	3 8	10 42				
3 fr		Luna runs low	4 44	7 16	22 55	29	3 52	11 31				
4 sa		Independence, 1776	4 44	7 16	22 50	♄ 11	rises	morn				
5 D		Jefferson & Adams, d. '26	4 45	7 15	22 44	23	7 57	0 20				
6 m		Monroe died, 1831	4 45	7 15	22 38	♄ 5	8 37	1 8				
7 tu	●	in apogee	4 45	7 15	22 32	17	9 13	1 55				
8 w		Burke died, 1797	4 46	7 14	22 25	29	9 48	2 40				
9 th		Z. Taylor died, 1850	4 46	7 14	22 18	♄ 11	10 19	3 24				
10 fr		Columbus born, 1447	4 47	7 13	22 10	23	10 50	4 7				
11 sa	●	on the equator	4 47	7 13	22 2	♄ 5	11 21	4 50				
12 D		5th Sunday after Trinity	4 48	7 12	21 54	17	11 52	5 33				
13 m	●	23 days old	4 48	7 12	21 45	♄ 0	morn	6 18				
14 tu	♂ ☺	♀ inferior	4 49	7 11	21 36	13	0 25	7 5				
15 w	●	's latitude 5.12 south	4 50	7 10	21 27	26	1 2	7 56				
16 th	♂ ☺	♀ inferior	4 50	7 10	21 16	♄ 10	1 44	8 50				
17 fr		Luna runs high	4 51	7 9	21 5	24	2 33	9 47				
18 sa		Battle Bull Run, 1861	4 52	7 8	20 55	♄ 9	3 29	10 48				
19 D		6th Sunday after Trinity	4 52	7 8	20 44	24	4 33	11 51				
20 m	●	in perigee	4 53	7 7	20 32	♄ 9	sets	aft 53				
21 tu		Battle Manassas, 1861	4 54	7 6	20 21	24	8 45	1 53				
22 w	☺	enters ♏	4 55	7 5	20 9	♄ 9	9 28	2 50				
23 th	♄	south 7h 41m	4 55	7 5	19 57	24	10 6	3 44				
24 fr	●	on the equator	4 56	7 4	19 44	♄ 8	10 41	4 35				
25 sa		Battle Lundy's Lane, 1814	4 57	7 3	19 31	22	11 15	5 25				
26 D		7th Sunday after Trinity	4 57	7 3	19 18	♄ 6	11 51	6 14				
27 m	●	's lat. 5.13 north	4 58	7 2	19 4	19	morn	7 2				
28 tu	♂ ♄		4 59	7 1	18 50	↑ 2	0 29	7 51				
29 w	♄	south 4.21 morn	4 59	7 1	18 36	14	1 9	8 40				
30 th		William Penn died, 1718	5 0	7 0	18 21	26	1 52	9 29				
31 fr		Luna runs low	5 1	6 59	18 6	♄ 8	2 38	10 17				

**JULY.**—Transplant cabbage, celery, endive, leek, peppers. Plant cucumbers for pickles. Sow ruta бага and late turnips. Cut and dry herbs. Sow snaps for late crop. Work well and look out for insects.

# SMITH'S PATENT



## Well Fixture.

---

A new, simple and effective device for raising water from wells. Cheaper and more durable than a pump—safer and better than the old fashioned windlass or sweep.

After several years experience in the sale of this article, we offer Smith's Patent Well Curb as superior to all others. More than five thousand are now in use in Virginia and North Carolina, and the demand still increasing. Where wells are depended on for water, the Patent Well Fixture is indispensable. Small size, \$15; Large size, \$20.

**ALLISON & ADDISON,**  
1320 Cary Street, Richmond.

♍ Virgo,  
the Virgin.



## Moon's Phases.

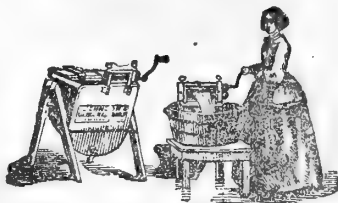
Full	○	3	6	42 morn.
Last	☾	11	7	18 morn.
New	●	18	0	1 morn.
First	☾	24	7	37 morn.

day	m	day	w	Remarkable Days.	SUN.					MOON.					
					rises	sets	dec	N	plac	sets	south				
					h	m	h	m	d	m	s	d	h	m	h
1	sa			Battle of the Nile, 1798	5	26	58	17	51	♊	20	3	27	11	5
2	D	♂		stationary <i>thunder</i>	5	36	57	17	35	♋	2	4	17	11	52
3	m	♂		stationary	5	46	56	17	20		14	rises			morn
4	tu	♂		15 days old	5	56	55	17	4		26	7	51	0	38
5	w			Day 13h 48m long	5	66	54	16	48	♌	8	8	22	1	22
6	th			Cromwell died 1658 <i>rain</i>	5	76	53	16	31		20	8	53	2	6
7	fr	♀		stationary	5	86	52	16	14	♍	2	9	24	2	49
8	sa	♂	♂	♂ <i>fair</i>	5	96	51	15	55		14	9	55	3	32
9	D			Battle Cedar Run, 1862	5	106	50	15	40		26	10	26	4	16
10	m			Days decrease 58 minutes	5	116	49	15	22	♎	8	11	1	5	1
11	tu	♂		's lat. 5.15 south	5	126	48	15	4		21	11	39	5	49
12	w	♂		23 days old	5	136	47	14	46	♏	5	morn		6	39
13	th			Luna runs high <i>clear</i>	5	146	46	14	27		19	0	23	7	33
14	fr	♂	♂	♂	5	156	45	14	9	♐	3	1	13	8	31
15	sa			Napoleon born, 1769	5	166	44	13	50		18	2	12	9	31
16	D			10th Sunday after Trinity	5	176	43	13	31	♑	3	3	16	10	32
17	m	♂		in perigee <i>hot day</i>	5	186	42	13	12		18	4	26	11	33
18	tu	☾		eclipsed, invisible	5	196	41	12	53	♒	3	sets		aft	33
19	w	♂		south 2.57 morn	5	206	40	12	33		18	7	58	1	29
20	th	♂		on the equator	5	216	39	12	13	♓	3	8	37	2	24
21	fr	♀		at greatest brilliancy	5	226	38	11	53		17	9	15	3	16
22	sa	☐	☺	♂	5	236	37	11	33	♈	1	9	51	4	7
23	D			11th Sunday after Trinity	5	246	36	11	12		15	10	28	4	57
24	m	♂	♂	♂	5	256	35	10	52		28	11	8	5	47
25	tu	♂		's lat. 5.8 north	5	276	33	10	31	♉	11	11	49	6	36
26	w	♂		8 days old	5	286	32	10	10		23	morn		7	25
27	th			Battle Long Island, 1776	5	296	31	9	49	♊	5	0	34	8	14
28	fr			Battles near Manassas, on	5	306	29	9	28		17	1	22	9	2
29	sa			the 28th and 29th, 1862	5	316	29	9	7		29	2	11	9	49
30	D			2d Battle Manassas, 1862	5	326	28	8	45	♋	11	3	5	10	35
31	m	♂		13 days old	5	336	27	8	23		23	3	59	11	20

AUGUST.—Sow turnip; onion for sets. Earth up celery; blanch endive. Cut and dry herbs. Worm tomato vines. Pull and store ripe onions. Sow snaps for late crops and for pickling.

# The Celebrated Patent UNION WASHING MACHINE —AND— CLOTHES WRINGER COMBINED.

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THE WORLD. PATENTED APRIL 10, 1860.  
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Machines, we bring them to your notice with increased confidence,  
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lies in every part of the State, and they have received, in every case,  
THE MOST UNSTINTED PRAISE AND COMMENDATION from those having  
them in use.

Circulars descriptive of the Machines, with extracts from corres-  
pondence, forwarded on application.

 Price, with Wringer complete, \$33.

**ALLISON & ADDISON, Sole Agents,**  
1320 Cary Street, Richmond, Va.

Libra,  
the Balance.



## Moon's Phases.

Full	○	1	10	47 after.
Last	☾	9	4	54 after.
New	●	16	8	9 morn.
First	☾	23	10	12 morn.

day m	day w	Remarkable Days.	SUN.					MOON,						
			rises		sets		dec N	plac	rises		south			
			h	m	h	m	d	m	s	d	h	m	h	m
1	tu	Bat. Chickamauga, '63	5	34	6	26	8	1	♄	5	rises	morn		
2	w	☾ 15 days old	5	35	6	25	7	39	17	6	55	0	4	
3	th	Battle of Dunbar, 1650	5	36	6	24	7	17	29	7	26	0	47	
4	fr	♂ ☾ ♀ <i>clear</i>	5	38	6	22	6	55	☿	11	7	56	1	30
5	sa	First Congress met, 1774	5	39	6	21	6	33	23	8	28	2	13	
6	D	Lafayette born, 1757	5	40	6	20	6	11	♄	5	9	1	2	59
7	m	☾'s latitude 5.13 south	5	41	6	19	5	48	18	9	38	3	46	
8	tu	☾ 21 days old <i>ex. rain</i>	5	42	6	18	5	26	☿	11	10	19	4	34
9	w	Battle Eutaw, 1781	5	44	6	16	5	3	15	11	5	5	26	
10	th	Battle Lake Erie, 1813	5	45	6	15	4	40	28	11	59	6	20	
11	fr	Battle Brandywine, 1777	5	46	6	14	4	17	☿	12	morn	7	18	
12	sa	Central America lost 1857	5	47	6	13	3	54	27	0	58	8	16	
13	D	♂ ☉ ♀ <i>pleasant</i>	5	48	6	12	3	31	☿	11	2	4	9	15
14	m	Aaron Burr died 1836	5	49	6	11	3	8	26	3	13	10	14	
15	tu	Capture Harper's Ferry, '62	5	50	6	10	2	45	☿	11	4	23	11	11
16	w	Altair south 8.8	5	51	6	9	2	22	26	sets	aft	7		
17	th	Bat. Sharpsburg, 1862	5	53	6	7	1	59	☿	11	7	7	1	1
18	fr	Fomal south 11.7	5	54	6	6	1	35	26	7	45	1	54	
19	sa	☾'s lat. 5 degrees north	5	55	6	5	1	12	☿	10	8	22	2	46
20	D	15th Sunday after Trinity	5	56	6	4	0	48	24	9	2	3	37	
21	m	♂ ☾ ♀ <i>probably rain</i>	5	58	6	2	0	25	↑	7	9	44	4	28
22	tu	☉ ent. ☿. Aut. equi. equal	5	59	6	1	N	2	19	10	29	5	18	
23	w	day and night	6	0	6	0	S	22	☿	2	11	16	6	8
24	th	Battle Monterey, 1846	6	1	5	59	0	45	14	morn	6	57		
25	fr	♀ greatest elongation W.	6	3	5	57	1	8	26	0	6	7	45	
26	sa	Philadelphia taken 1777	6	4	5	56	1	32	☿	8	0	58	8	30
27	D	Arctic lost 1854	6	5	5	55	1	55	20	1	51	9	17	
28	m	☉ 12 days old <i>changeable</i>	6	7	5	53	2	18	☿	1	2	47	10	1
29	tu	St. Michael	6	8	5	52	2	42	13	3	43	10	45	
30	w	Whitfield died 1770	6	9	5	51	3	5	25	4	39	11	28	

SEPTEMBER.—Earth up celery; blanch endive; sow kale, cabbage and cauliflowers; mustard, onion, lettuce, raddish, spinach. Set out potato' onions. Early in month turnip. Divide and transplant perenniel herbs. Dig early potatoes as soon as tops die.

# CORN PLANTERS.



These Machines open the furrow, drop the corn, close the furrow, and roll it, all in one operation, and perform the work thoroughly. A boy and one horse, with a Corn Planter, can plant twelve acres of corn per day, as the operation is done in the same time that it would take him to strike out the furrow one way under the old plan. Large numbers of these implements are in use in this State, and they give entire satisfaction.

## WE HAVE FOR SALE—

"Routt's" Corn Planter, with Guano Attachment, price,	-	\$25 00
"Smith's"                   "	-	25 00
"Cardwell's"           "	-	18 00

To which we ask the attention of those wishing to purchase, as the most approved in this section.

**ALLISON & ADDISON,**  
1320 Cary Street.

♏ Scorpio,  
the Scorpion.



## Moon's Phases.

Full	○	1	2	48 after.
Last	☾	9	1	3 morn.
New	●	15	5	51 after.
First	☾	23	4	32 morn.
Full	○	31	5	55 morn.

day m	day w	Remarkable Days.	SUN.				MOON.			
			rises h m	sets h m	dec S d m	plac h m	sets h m	south h m		
1	th	♂ ☾ ♀ ☼ ♀ <i>cool</i>	6 10	5 50	3 28	♍ 7	rises	morn		
2	fr	First Railroad in U. S. '33	6 11	5 49	3 52	20	6 31	0 12		
3	sa	Black Hawk died 1838	6 12	5 48	4 15	♍ 2	7 3	0 57		
4	D	Battle Germantown, 1777	6 13	5 47	4 38	15	7 37	1 43		
5	m	♂'s lat. 5.7 south	6 14	5 46	5 1	28	8 17	2 31		
6	tu	♂ 20 days old	6 16	5 44	5 24	♏ 11	9 2	3 22		
7	w	Day 11h 26m long	6 17	5 43	5 47	25	9 52	4 16		
8	th	Battle Perryville, 1862	6 18	5 42	6 10	♏ 9	10 48	5 11		
9	fr	Battle Savannah, 1779	6 19	5 41	6 33	23	11 51	6 8		
10	sa	♂ ☾ ♂ <i>ex. rain</i>	6 21	5 39	6 56	♏ 7	morn	7 5		
11	D	18th Sunday aft. Trinity	6 22	5 38	7 18	21	0 56	8 2		
12	m	♂ ☼ ♀	6 23	5 37	7 41	♏ 5	2 5	8 58		
13	tu	Battle Queenstown 1812	6 24	5 36	8 4	20	3 16	9 53		
14	w	Wm. Penn born 1644	6 26	5 34	8 26	♏ 5	4 25	10 46		
15	th	Days decrease 3h 30m	6 27	5 33	8 48	19	5 34	11 39		
16	fr	♀ south 10h 45m <i>rain</i>	6 28	5 32	9 10	♏ 4	sets	aft 32		
17	sa	♂'s latitude 5.2 north	6 29	5 31	9 32	18	6 53	1 24		
18	D	♂ ☾ ♀	6 30	5 30	9 54	♏ 1	7 36	2 17		
19	m	Cornwallis surrend. 1781	6 31	5 29	10 16	15	8 21	3 9		
20	tu	America discovered, 1492	6 32	5 28	10 37	27	9 8	4 0		
21	w	Luna runs low <i>fair</i>	6 33	5 27	10 59	♏ 10	9 57	4 50		
22	th	Battle Red Bank, 1777	6 34	5 26	11 20	22	10 49	5 39		
23	fr	☼ enters ♏	6 36	5 24	11 41	♏ 4	11 43	6 26		
24	sa	Daniel Webster died 1852	6 37	5 23	12 2	16	morn	7 12		
25	D	20th Sunday after Trinity	6 38	5 22	12 23	28	0 38	7 56		
26	m	♂ 10 days old	6 39	5 21	12 43	♏ 10	1 35	8 40		
27	tu	Days 10h 40m long	6 40	5 20	13 3	22	2 28	9 24		
28	w	Sts. Simon and Jude	6 41	5 19	13 23	♏ 4	3 25	10 8		
29	th	♀ south 9h 49m	6 43	5 17	13 43	16	4 23	10 52		
30	fr	John Adams born, 1735	6 44	5 16	14 3	29	5 20	11 38		
31	sa	Days 10h 30m long	6 45	5 15	14 22	♏ 12	rises	morn		

OCTOBER.—Earth up celery. Dig and secure sweet and Irish potatoes. Gather and put away pumpkins and winter squash.



## ORCHARD GRASS.

Orchard grass is beginning to excite considerable attention, as it is better adapted for some uses than any other grass. The following description of its merits is from the *Farmer's Journal*, of Lexington, Ky.:

This grass (the *Dactylis glomerata* of Botanists) is denominated rough cock's foot grass in England, grows with luxuriance and produces very abundant crops on lands of medium quality, and under the shade of trees; hence it can be made available for both pasture and hay in regions where the blue grass will not thrive, and situations, as in partly cleared forests or orchards, where other less hardy grasses could not thrive. It springs much earlier than even the blue grass, affording the pasturage for stock several days before that grass is liked by all kinds of stock, and particularly by sheep, and they all thrive well upon it. It flowers in June, at which time it may be cut for hay, and grows so rapidly in favorable situations that two or even three mowings, one of which at least will be equal to the first, can be made of it, in most seasons growing to the height of three or four feet, its heavy leaves and stems make a hay of rather coarse appearance compared with timothy or blue grass, but cattle and other stock are fond of it, and we have the best authority for asserting that it is nearly if not fully as nourishing as the hay from those favorite grasses.

Experiments made by scientific men of England and this country, give to this grass a high character for nutritive properties. The celebrated Arther Young spoke highly of it, especially to mix with clover, for which it is better suited than almost any other grass. Dr. Cooper and the late Col. Powell had a high opinion of it from observation and practical experience; and they, with the late Judge Peters, gave it the preference over all other cultivated grasses; and the late Col. Lewis Sanders, who was formerly a citizen of Lexington, but who spent the latter days of his life on a grazing farm on the Ohio river in the northern portion of this state, greatly admired this grass. "My observation and experience," says he, "have induced me to rely mainly on orchard grass and red clover; indeed, I now sow no other sorts of grass seed. These grasses mixed, make the best hay of all the grasses for this climate; it is nutritious, and well adapted as food for stock. Orchard grass is ready for grazing in the spring ten or twelve days sooner than any other that affords a full bite. When grazed down and the stock turned off, it will be ready for re-grazing in less than half the time required for Kentucky blue grass. It stands a severe drought better than any other grass, growing when other sorts are dried up. In summer it will grow more in a day than blue grass will in a week."

About two years ago, the writer desiring to move an obstructive quadrangle of old corn field with its fence encroaching beyond the

♄ Sagittarius,  
the Archer.



## Moon's Phases.

Last	☾	7	8	36 morn.
New	●	14	5	45 morn.
First	☾	22	1	36 morn.
Full	○	29	7	50 after.

day m	day w	Remarkable Days.	SUN.					MOON.				
			rises	sets	dec	S	plac	rises	south			
			h m	h m	d m	m	s d	h m	h m	h m		
1	D	Deluge began 2348 B. C.	6 46	5 14	14 41		8 25	6 15	0 27			
2	m	☾ 17 days old	6 47	5 13	15 0		□ 8	7 0	1 17			
3	tu	Luna runs high	6 48	5 12	15 19		22	7 49	2 11			
4	w	☾ south 9h 23m	6 49	5 11	15 38		☽ 5	8 42	3 7			
5	th	At 1h 39m A. M. ☿ transit	6 50	5 10	15 56		19	9 42	4 3			
6	fr	over ☿'s disk, invisible	6 51	5 9	16 14		☿ 3	10 48	5 0			
7	sa	♂ ☾ ♀. Battle at Port	6 52	5 8	16 31		17	11 54	5 57			
8	D	Royal, 1861,	6 53	5 7	16 49		☿ 1	morn	6 52			
9	m	☾ in perigee	6 54	5 6	17 6		16	1 3	7 46			
10	tu	♂ ☿ ♀ fair and frosty	6 55	5 5	17 23		☽ 0	2 10	8 38			
11	w	☾ on the equator	6 56	5 4	17 39		14	3 16	9 29			
12	th	Days decrease 4h 30m	6 57	5 3	17 56		28	4 23	10 20			
13	fr	☿ ☽ ♀. Meteoric Show-	6 58	5 2	18 12		☿ 12	5 29	11 11			
14	sa	ers of 1833 and 1837.	6 59	5 1	18 27		26	sets	aft 3			
15	D	♂ ☾ ♀. Day 10h ex. snow	7 0	5 0	18 42		☿ 10	6 9	0 55			
16	m	Tea destroyed, 1773	7 1	4 59	18 57		23	6 57	1 48			
17	tu	Queen Mary died 1553	7 1	4 59	19 12		☿ 5	7 47	2 40			
18	w	Luther born, 1488	7 2	4 58	19 26		18	8 39	3 30			
19	th	Jay's Treaty, 1794	7 3	4 57	19 40		☿ 0	9 33	4 20			
20	fr	St. Paul shipwrecked, 63	7 4	4 56	19 53		12	10 28	5 7			
21	sa	☿ enters ♄. ☾ in apogee	7 5	4 55	20 6		24	11 22	5 51			
22	D	24th Sunday after Trinity	7 6	4 54	20 19		☿ 6	morn	6 35			
23	m	☿ 9 days old	7 7	4 53	20 32		18	0 17	7 18			
24	tu	Z. Taylor born, 1784	7 7	4 53	20 44		☿ 0	1 12	8 1			
25	w	☿ on the equator	7 8	4 52	20 56		12	2 8	8 45			
26	th	Dr. Watts died, 1748	7 9	4 51	21 7		24	3 6	9 30			
27	fr	☾ south 7h 49m	7 9	4 51	21 18		☿ 7	4 4	10 18			
28	sa	☿'s lat. 5 degrees south	7 10	4 50	21 27		20	5 7	11 8			
29	D	Advent. ♂ ☽ ♀	7 11	4 49	21 37		☿ 3	rises	morn			
30	m	St. Andrew. rain or snow	7 11	4 49	21 47		17	5 42	0 1			

NOVEMBER.—Dig and secure potatoes if not already done. Beets and turnips had better be secured by last of month. Finish earthing up celery. Transplant cabbage and lettuce to stand winter. Take up and secure cabbage.

line of beauty, on his blue grass pasture near his house, sowed the square in wheat at the proper season, and the next spring sowed orchard grass and clover on the wheat. After the wheat harvest the field was kept up from the stock to permit the grasses to grow ; but quite early next year the fence was removed and the new piece of grass land was annexed to the blue grass pasture, greatly to the æsthetic improvement of the immediate landscape. Since that time, cattle, hogs, horses and sheep have grazed on it at all times, and trampled it in winter, having been actually fed on the young grass sod, with fodder ; and yet it has grown so fast, and holds its own so well, that the ground is apparently almost as well covered as the original blue grass pasture adjoining ; and, were it not for the lighter green of the orchard grass, the portion of ground which it covers could not be distinguished at a little distance, from the original blue grass sod.

The sheep and cows appear to be especially fond of it, and keep it all the time very closely cropped, which prevents it from growing up in tufts, with intermediate bare spaces, which is its habit when allowed to grow to its full length without cutting or grazing it down ; and look out when I will, at any time of the day, I am almost certain to see the sheep, or some other kind of farm stock, grazing on this especial spot of grass.

Now the common opinion with our farmers is, that the farm stock prefer the blue grass, and will neglect the orchard grass where a choice is given them between the two ; but the experience of the writer, in the case just quoted, as well as in a previous experiment made with about five acres of pasture, several years ago on another farm, is that the sheep, horses and cattle prefer the orchard grass, at least as a change, and that this kind of pasture is always cropped by them more closely than the blue grass adjoining.

Having the testimony of many distinguished and experienced agriculturists that this grass is very wholesome and nutritious, and knowing that it will grow much more rapidly than the blue grass, even on its own favorite soil, and yield at least twice as much green food from the same area ; knowing from observation and experience that it will withstand drought, shade, wet, weeds, and the ordinary vicissitudes, at least as well as blue grass ; that it is at least as hardy and durable as that on the rich limestone soil, we confidently recommend it to our farmers, as offering a profitable and healthful variety of green food to the farm stock ; coming quickly and certainly from the seed ; as being the best grass to mix with red clover ; and hence, being very eligible, when it is desirable to make a rotation of crops by changing old arable fields into pasture land or into meadow. It is more particularly recommended to farmers on lands which are not so congenial to the blue grass as ours is, as a means of obtaining perennial pasture in their woodland especially, which might rival our much admired blue grass pastures ; and it is further recommended as the grass for the orchard.

As a grass for the meadow, or to renovate tired soil in conjunction with red clover, it is probably without a rival, presenting many advantages over timothy in most localities.—*Rural American*.

♈ Capricornus,  
the Goat.



## Moon's Phases.

Last	☾	6	4	24 after.
New	●	13	8	23 after.
First	☾	21	11	18 after.
Full	○	29	8	38 morn.

day m	day w	Remarkable Days.	SUN.				MOON.			
			rises h m	sets h m	dec S d m	plac s d	rises h m	south h m		
1	tu	Days decrease 5 hours	7 12	4 48	21 56	♊ 1	6 35	0 58		
2	w	♊ ♋ ♌ <i>snow</i>	7 12	4 48	22 5	16	7 35	1 56		
3	th	7*'s south 10.59	7 13	4 47	22 13	♋ 0	8 40	2 55		
4	fr	♋ in perigee	7 13	4 47	22 21	14	9 46	3 53		
5	sa	♊ ♌ ♍	7 14	4 46	22 29	28	10 53	4 49		
6	D	2d Sunday in Advent	7 14	4 46	22 36	♎ 12	morn	5 43		
7	m	♋ on the equator	7 15	4 45	22 42	26	0 1	6 35		
8	tu	♌ south 7h 6m	7 15	4 45	22 49	♏ 10	1 7	7 25		
9	w	Aldebra south 11.20	7 15	4 45	22 55	24	2 12	8 15		
10	th	♊ ♌ ♍ <i>clear</i>	7 16	4 44	23 0	♐ 8	3 16	9 5		
11	fr	♋'s latitude 5.4 north	7 16	4 44	23 5	22	4 21	9 55		
12	sa	♊ ♌ ♍ <i>cold</i>	7 16	4 44	23 9	♑ 5	5 23	10 46		
13	D	Bat. Fredericksburg, 1862	7 17	4 43	23 13	18	6 24	11 38		
14	m	Washington died, 1799	7 17	4 43	23 16	♊ 1	sets	aft 30		
15	tu	Luna runs low <i>frosty</i>	7 17	4 43	23 19	14	6 28	1 21		
16	w	Great Fire in N. Y. 1835	7 17	4 43	23 22	26	7 22	2 11		
17	th	♋ rises 4.25 morn	7 18	4 42	23 24	♋ 8	8 16	2 59		
18	fr	7*'s south 6.54	7 18	4 42	23 25	20	9 11	3 45		
19	sa	♌ in apogee	7 18	4 42	23 26	♋ 2	10 6	4 30		
20	D	4th Sunday in Advent	7 18	4 42	23 27	13	11 1	5 13		
21	m	☼ ent. ♋. Winter Solst. }	7 18	4 42	23 27	25	11 56	5 55		
22	tu	Shortest day, 9h 24m }	7 18	4 42	23 27	♎ 7	morn	6 38		
23	w	♋ 9 days old	7 18	4 42	23 26	19	0 52	7 21		
24	th	Treaty of Ghent, 1814	7 18	4 42	23 25	♏ 2	1 50	8 6		
25	fr	CHRISTMAS DAY	7 18	4 42	23 23	15	2 49	8 54		
26	sa	☼ ☼ ♌ <i>rain</i>	7 18	4 42	23 21	28	3 50	9 46		
27	D	St. John the Evangelist	7 17	4 43	23 18	♐ 12	4 54	10 41		
28	m	Luna runs high	7 17	4 43	23 15	26	5 59	11 40		
29	tu	Aldebra south 9.50	7 17	4 43	23 11	♏ 10	rises	morn		
30	w	♋ 16 days old <i>snow</i>	7 17	4 43	23 7	25	6 23	0 40		
31	th	♌ in perigee. ☼ in perigee	7 17	4 43	23 3	♋ 10	7 31	1 40		

DECEMBER.—Finish securing beets, turnips and cabbage. Cover celery with straw. Store away pea sticks and bean poles. Look around for manure for next year. Clear off and manure asparagus beds, and clear up garden generally.